

L13946-6 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(b) Pu-4 SSD(a)/SSD/AS(mp)-2/AEDC(a)/AFWL/
ASD(p)-3 JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP4047887 S/0056/64/047/004/1221/1227

AUTHORS: Pivovar, L. I.; Nikolaychuk, L. I.; Rashkovyan, V. M.

TITLE: Passage of lithium ions through condensed targets

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 4, 1964, 1221-1227

TOPIC TAGS: ion scattering, lithium, angular distribution, ionization

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of measurements, in the energy range 20--145 keV, of the charged components of an equilibrium beam of ion particles passing through celluloid and carbon films. In addition to the measurements of the charged components of the beam, the angular distribution of the particles emerging from the target was also determined. The angular distribution measurements have made it possible to determine the total transmission of

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the particle beam and to compare with the theoretical calculations the angle of the resultant deviation after multiple scattering. The specific energy losses of lithium ions passing through celluloid and carbon films were also measured. The apparatus is shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The counters used for the photomultiplier output were described by the authors previously (PTE No. 5, 70, 1962). The film preparation method and the test procedures are described in detail. The following plots are presented: particle distribution as a function of the electrostatic analyzer voltage, equilibrium charge fractions vs. Li^+ ion energy, degree of ionization vs. Li^+ ion velocity, specific energy loss vs. Li^+ ion velocity, and transmission of the beam vs. Li^+ ion velocity. An incidental result was that thin celluloid films are much less stable than carbon films for these experiments. "In conclusion, we thank Professor A. K. Val'ter for interest in this work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047887

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk UkrSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

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L 13946-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047887

ENCLOSURE: 01

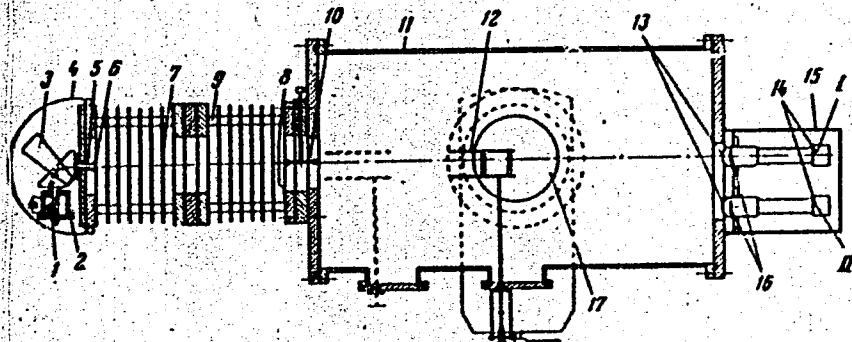


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of setup

1 - tantalum ribbon, 2 - thermionic source, 3 - mass analyzer, 4 - high-voltage conductor, 5 - analyzer chamber, 6,-7, 8 - diaphragms, 9 - accelerating tube, 10 - drum mounting tube, 11 - drum, 12 - capacitor, 13 - reflector, 14 - FEU38 photomultiplier, 15 - case, 16 - scintillator, 17 - vacuum pump

Card 4/4

TAKSERMAN, D.; RASHKOVETSKIY, M.

Loading and unloading rubber in the Il'ichevsk harbor. Mor.
flot 23 no.1:11-12 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Machal'nik kommerseskogo otdela Il'ichevskogo porta (for
Takserman). 2. Dispatcher Il'ichevskogo porta (for Rashkovetskiy).
(Il'ichevsk—Loading and unloading)
(Rubber—Transportation)

RASHKOVETSKIY, N.S., inzh.; VOLCHANSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Some problems of increasing the economy of crane girders. Prom.
stroi. 40 [i.e. 41] no.4:52-53 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Equipment and supplies)

RASHKOVETS'KIY, S.

Automatic control of pumping stations. Pozh.delo 5 no.9:
27-28 S '59. (MIR 13:1)
(Fire extinction--Water supply)
(Automatic control)

UTKIN, V.I., inzh.; ZEYLIDZON, Ye.D., inzh.; CHEPELE, Yu. M., inzh.;
RASHKOVICH, I.M., inzh.

Replies to B. A. Sarkisian's article "Use of two-polar starters
for controlling three-phase low-voltage electric motors." Elek.
sta. 31 no.12:84-85 D '60. (MIRAL4:5)
(Electric motors--Starting devices)

BUTT, Yu.M., professor; RASHKOVICH, L.N., inzhener.

Interaction of portland cement and crystalline silica during treatment in autoclaves. TSement 22 no.2:21-26 Mr-Ap '56.
(Portland cement) (Autoclaves) (Concrete) (MIRA 9:9)

RASHKOVICH, L. N.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1698

Author: Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, L. N., and Danilova, S. G.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Reactions of Calcium Silicates with Silica During Hydrothermal Setting

Original

Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 107, No 4, 571-574

Abstract: The mechanism of the interaction between C₂S and C₃S with sand during hydrothermal working is explained on the basis of thermal and chemical analyses as well as of strength tests. Samples prepared from C₂S and C₃S showed maximum strength when the content of hydrated calcium silicate (basicity 0.9) was at a maximum. The optimum amount of crystalline silica which must be added to produce a hydrated silicate of basicity 0.9 depends on the type of silicate, the type of autoclave process used, and of course, on the fineness of the silicate and of

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USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1698

Abstract: the sand. An increase in the pressure from 8 to 16 atm reduces the maximum strength of the samples and increases the optimum amount of sand required. The strength of the samples prepared from β -C₂S and sand (optimum quantity) is 2.5 times that of samples prepared from C₃S and sand. The authors are of the opinion that by varying the amount of sand and the conditions in the autoclave it is possible to produce concrete and ferroconcrete articles from belite clinker which equal in strength articles produced from alite cement.

Card 2/2

RASHKOVICH, L. N.: *Carrie* Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The interaction of magnesium lime and silica under conditions of hydrothermal treatment". Moscow, 1958.
15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chem-Tech Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 151)

RASHKOVICH, L. N. and Yu. M. BUTT

"Study of Magnesian Hydrosilicates Obtained in Hydrothermal Synthesis"
p. 322

~~"Synthesis and Structure of Magnesian Hydrosilicates and Complex
Heavy Metal Compounds"~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy
and Petrography, Trudy . . Moscow, Izd. vo Vn. SSSR, 1980, floppy

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Ussuriysk, 16-21 Mar 1970. The
purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities
in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to
stress the increasing complexity of practical problems

BUTT, Yu.M.; RASHKOVICH, L.N.; VOLKOV, V.V.

Reaction of magnesium carbonate with calcium silicates and silica
in hydrothermal processing. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; khim. i khim.
tekhn. no.2:373-376 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy tekhnologii tsementa Moskovskogo khimiko-
tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Magnesium carbonate)
(Calcium silicate)
(Silica)

5(1)

AUTHORS: Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, L. N. SOV/153-58-3-22/; 0
Volkov, V. V.

TITLE: Solidification of the Mineral Mixture of Portland Cement -
Clinker in Hydrothermal Treatment (Tverdeniye smesey
mineralov portlandsementnogo klinkera pri gidrotermal'noy
obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 130 - 135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:
The increasing production of products of sand-portland cement hardened in the autoclave in the USSR required a profound study of the reactions taking place within this process. First investigations of the interaction in the course of the hydrothermal hardening in three groups of minerals should be separated: 1.-Calcium silicates with calcium aluminates, -alumo ferrites and -ferrites; 2.-Clinker mineral silicates with silica; 3.-Melt minerals: calcium aluminates, -alumo ferrites and -ferrites with silica. (Abbreviations: SiO_2 - S; Fe_2O_3 - F; Al_2O_3 - A; CaO - C; H_2O - H.). In the present communication the investigation results of the hydrothermal

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Solidification of the Mineral Mixture of Portland Cement - Clinker in Hydrothermal Treatment SOV/153-58-3-22/30

interaction between C_3S and $\beta-C_2S$ on the one hand, and C_3A , C_4AF and C_2F on the other are mentioned. Other systems are known so well that the formation of certain compounds can be predicted. Therefore no other experiments were carried out. Based on the results obtained the authors drew the following conclusions: 1.-The hydrothermal treatment of mixtures containing calcium silicates and C_3A leads to the formation of a silica-containing calcium hydro-aluminate C_3AS_x aq. 2.- In the hydrothermal treatment of mixtures containing calcium silicates and C_4AF apparently a silica-containing hydro-ferrite (of the type $(C_3FS)_x$ aq) is formed as well as a silica-containing hydro-alumoferrite (of the type $C_3(A, F)S_x$ aq). The formation of the former seems to be more probable. 3.- Dicalcium ferrite is decomposed to Fe_2O_3 and $Ca(OH)_2$ in the hydrothermal treatment. The interaction of C_2F

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Solidification of the Mineral Mixture of Portland
Cement - Clinker in Hydrothermal Treatment

SOV/153-58-3-22/30

with silicates takes place under the formation of minute amounts of silica-containing hydroferrite. 4.-The calcium silicates slow down the hydration of C_4AF and C_2F under the conditions of hydrothermal treatment. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). Kafedra tekhnologii vyazhushchikh veshchestv (Chair of the Technology of Binding Agents)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

Card 3/3

BUTT, Yu.M.; RASHKOVICH, L.N.; TUMARKINA, G.N.

Interaction between silica and aluminate, aluminoferrite and calcium ferrite in hydrothermal processing. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkely; khim. i khim. tekhn. no.3:580-583 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena kafedrey tekhnologii tsementnogo preizvedstva Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnicheskogo instituta imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva. (Sand) (Portland cement)

BUTT, Yu., doktor tekhn. nauk; RASHKOVICH, L., inzh.

Nature of processed during the autoclave hardening of lime sand
materials. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:22-23 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Autoclaves) (Lime) (Sand)

RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYYER, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VARLAMOV,
V.P., inzh.

Study of conditions for the formation of dibasic calcium hydro-silicates. Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.20:18-28 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(Calcium silicates)

RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the conditions of lime hydration on the hydrothermal
hardening of sand-lime products. Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.20:
29-35 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Lime) (Sand-lime products)

KVLIVIDZE, V.I.; RASHKOVICH, L.N.

Nuclear magnetic resonance in some hydrosilicates and in
calcium hydroxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.6:1322-1325 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova i
Institut mestnykh stroitel'nykh materialov pri Vserossiyskom
sovete narodnogo khozyaystva RSFSR. Predstavлено akademikom
N.V. Belovym.

(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Silicates) (Calcium hydroxide)

BUTT, Yu.M.; RASHKOVICH, L.N.

[Hardening of binding materials at high temperatures]
Tverdenie viazhushchikh pri povyshennykh temperaturakh.
Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 222 p. (MIRA 18:10)

RUMAKOVICH, I.N.; MUSATOV, V.A., et al.

Determination of solubility and of diffusion coefficient of
powders from kinetic data. Koll. zhur. 26 no.4:485-492 Jl-Ag '54.

(MIRA 17:9)

I. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-sledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh
materialov i konstruktsiy, Moskovskaya oblast'.

RASHKOVICH, L.N.; VARLAMOV, V.P.

New calcium fluosilicate. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1091-1094
Je '64. (NIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stroitel'nykh materialov i konstruktsiy. Predstavлено akademikom
P.A.Rebinderom.

RASHKOVICH, L.N.; VARLAMOV, V.P.

New calcium fluosilicate. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1091-1094
Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stroitel'nykh materialov i konstruktsiy. Predstavлено akademikom
P.A.Rebinderom.

ACC NR: AP7006229

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/67/012/001/0062/0067

AUTHOR: Rashkovich, L. N.; Koptsic, V. A.; Volkova, Ye. N.; Izrailevko, A. N.; Plaks, E. M.

ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University (Fizicheskiy fakul'tot, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Some properties of aqueous solutions of $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ and $\text{ND}_4\text{D}_2\text{PO}_4$

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 1, 1967, 62-67

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium phosphate, deuterium compound, deuterium oxide

ABSTRACT: The solubility of $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ (ADP) and $\text{ND}_4\text{D}_2\text{PO}_4$ (D-ADP) and the density, refractive index and conductance of their aqueous solutions were studied in order to make use of the corresponding concentration and temperature relationships for the control of the crystallization process. The deuterated compound was prepared by successive crystallizations of ADP from heavy water. The solubility of ADP and D-ADP was found to be linearly related to the temperature: $c = 26.21 + 0.4463 t$, and the solubility of D-ADP in D_2O surpasses that of ADP in H_2O by about 8%. A plot of the density of the ADP and D-ADP solutions versus their concentration gave a linear dependence. The refractive index data are described by the linear relationships

$$n_{\text{ADP}} = 1.3309 + 0.00138c,$$

$$n_{\text{D-ADP}} = 1.3285 + 0.00138c.$$

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UDC: 546.39'185--384.1.04+549.39'11.2'185--384.1.04

ACC NR: AP7006229

At all the concentrations studied, the specific conductance χ of ADP and D-ADP solutions changed linearly with temperature (between 25 and 70°C). Because of the lower mobility of D⁺ ions as compared to H⁺, the conductance of saturated D-ADP solutions is much less than that of ADP solutions. Using the relationships established in the study, the authors grew homogeneous single crystals of ADP and D-ADP for research purposes. The authors thank A. V. Shubnikov for discussing the results and Ya. I. Ryskin for analyzing the IR spectra and determining the degree of deuteration of D-ADP crystals. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUEM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Theoretical principles for the production of structural
materials by hydrothermal hardening. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:192-
197 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Building materials)

BUTT, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; RASHKOVICH, Leonid Nikolayevich; TYUTYUNIK,
M.S., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Hardening of binding materials at high temperatures] Tverdenie
viazhushchikh pri povyshennykh temperaturakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1961. 231 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Binding materials)

RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Carbonization of individual calcium hydrosilicates. Stroi.
mat. 8 no.6:31-33 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Carbonization) (Calcium silicate)

S/020/62/146/006/009/016
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Kvlibidze, V. I., Rashkovich, I. N.

TITLE: The magnetic nuclear resonance in some hydrosilicates and
in calcium hydroxide

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 6, 1962, 1322-1325

TEXT: Synthetic $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ crystals having an order of magnitude 3μ were
dried for four hours in vacuo (~ 1 mm Hg) at a temperature of 250°C and
then enclosed in glass ampoules. A spectrometer made in the Kafedra
obshchey i khimicheskoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
(Department of General and Chemical Physics of the Moscow State
University) was used to observe the signals of the magnetic nuclear
resonance of hydrogen. A permanent magnet produced the magnetic field
strength of 2950 gauss, the inhomogeneity of which was less than
0.03 gauss. An analysis of the curves recorded showed that almost any
of them can be described by a sum of three Gauss curves having
respectively a wide, a mean and a narrow half-width. This implies

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S/020/62/146/006/009/016
B104/B186

The magnetic nuclear resonance in...

that hydrogen nuclei in crystals are characterized by 3 different types of bond. Evidently, the narrow curves appertain to adsorbed water and the other two curves to protons bonded relatively strongly or weakly in the lattice of the hydrosilicates. The parameters of the unit cell given in Table 2 were calculated on the basis of the structure model (Fig. 2) proposed by J. D. Bernal and H. D. Megaw (Proc. Roy. Soc., A 151, 373, 384 (1935)). A comparison showed that the results agree with those obtained by D. M. Henderson and H. S. Gutowsky (Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., 67, 12/2, 1705 (1956)). There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Institut mestnykh stroitel'nykh materialov pri VSNKh RSFSR (Institute of Local Building Materials at the VSNKh RSFSR)

PRESENTED: March 24, 1962, by N. V. Belov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1962

Card 2/3

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAYER, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRACHEVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
THEYKER, D.M., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Physical properties and microstructure of calcium hydrosilicates.
Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.17:66-76 :60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Calcium silicate)

AUTHORS:

Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, I. N., Volkov, V. V.

SOV/156-58-2-43/48

TITLE:

Interaction Between Magnesium Carbonate and Calcium Silicates
and Silica in Hydrothermal Processing (Vzaimodeystviye karbonata
magniya s silikatami kalcii i kremnezemom pri gidrotermal'noy
obrabotke)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshykh shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr. 2, pp. 573-576 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The raw material basis of the production of lime-sand products could be considerably extended if an interaction between unburnt carbonate rocks and silica could be brought about. By the addition of such rocks to portland cement (with or without sand) the valuable binding agent could be saved. Among the natural carbonates magnesium carbonate and dolomite are suited best for this purpose. In the first series of tests the interaction of magnesium carbonate with sand and lime in connection with hydrothermal processing was investigated. It can be computed from table 1 that a change has taken place in the composition of the used magnesite as a result of the mentioned processing: from $MgO \cdot 0.85CO_2 \cdot 0.39H_2O$ to $MgO \cdot 0.76CO_2 \cdot 0.36H_2O$. In this connection

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Interaction Between Magnesium Carbonate and Calcium Silicates and Silica in
Hydrothermal Processing

approximately 50% of the total amount of CO₂ contained in the magnesite was precipitated. The content of bound water remained practically unchanged. Silica considerably accelerates the decomposition of magnesite by the formation of magnesium hydrosilicate. It can be computed from the same table that approximately 70% of MgO passed from magnesite into hydrosilicate. These results are confirmed by the thermogram (Fig 1, Curve 5). In the case of hydrothermal processing a decarbonization of magnesite takes place. The presence of sand and lime favours the MgCO₃ decomposition. In this connection magnesium and calcium hydrosilicates are formed. In the second series of tests the interaction between magnesite and calcium silicates in hydrothermal processing was investigated. Bi- and tricalcium silicate were synthesized. As can be seen from table 2 a 70% addition of magnesite to alite hardly reduces its strength. Greatest strength was observed after an addition of 30% of MgCO₃. An addition of 50% of MgCO₃ to belite reduces its strength only by 20%. An addition of dolomite to alite and belite reduces their

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Interaction Between Magnesium Carbonate and Calcium Silicates and Silica in Hydrothermal Processing

strength, however, to a much smaller degree than would correspond to the percentage added. As is known hydrothermal processing of a mixture of alite with 25% of sand leads to the formation of a considerable quantity of alpha hydrate of di-calcium silicate $[C_2SH(A)]$ - a basic compound which forms in hydrothermally processed portland cement. The authors produced this compound (Curve 5, Fig 2). It can be concluded from the results that in the case of an autolave processing of lime-sand products unburnt magnesite must be used instead of lime. It is expedient to replace a part of the crushed sand by magnesite or dolomite in the production of autoclave products on a sand-cement-basis. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii tsamenta Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair for Cement Technology of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

Card 3/4

Interaction Between Magnesium Carbonate and Calcium Silicates and Silica in SOV/156-58-2-43/48
Hydrothermal Processing

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, L. N., Tumarkina, G. N. SOV/ 156-58-3-46/52

TITLE: The Interaction of Silicon Dioxide With Aluminate, Alumoferrite and Calciumferrite in the Process of Hydrothermal Treatment (Vzaimodeystviye kremnezema s alyuminatom, alyumoferritom i ferritom kal'tsiya v protsesse gidrotermal'noy obrabotki)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 580 - 583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of the investigations on the interaction of silicon dioxide with non-silicate materials of portland cement clinker under hydrothermal treatment are given. Synthetically produced samples of C_3A , Ca, C_4AF , C_2F and finely ground quartz sand were used as starting materials. The chemical and thermographic analyses showed that in the reaction of silicon dioxide with C_3A the compound C_3AH_6 is formed. The chemical composition of this compound is the following: 3 CaO . Al_2O_3 . 2,1 SiO_2 . 1,8 H_2O . The amount of silicon dioxide bound by C_3A is considerable; e.g. after a sample of 50% sand had been at 16 atmospheres excess

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The Interaction of Silicon Dioxide With Aluminate, SOV/156 58-3-46/52
Alumoferrite and Calciumferrite in the Process of Hydrothermal Treatment

pressure for 100 hours half of the silicon introduced was bound. The hydrothermal treatment of calcium ferrite at 8 atmospheres excess pressure and 16 atmospheres excess pressure leads to a complete hydrolysis of calcium ferrite with the formation of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and unhydrous hematite. Sand added to C_2F is bound violently. In a sample of 30% sand after 10 hours at 16 atm excess pressure almost the entire amount of silicon dioxide is chemically bound. In the hydrothermal treatment of calcium aluminium, ferrite calcium oxide as well as hematite are formed. The thermographic analyses showed that in this sample a certain amount of hydrated aluminium ferrite was always formed in addition to the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and Fe_2O_3 . There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii tsamentnogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair of Cement Production Technology at the Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

Card 2/3

RASHKOVICH, L. N.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Silicates, Glass, Ceramics. Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12652

Author : Butt Yu.M., Rashkovich L.N.

Title : On Interaction of Portland Cement with Crystalline Silica
on Autoclave Treatment

Orig Pub : Tsement, 1956, No 2, 21-26

Abstract : Presented are the results of investigations of the interaction of crystalline silica with basic minerals of Portland cement clinker, C₂S and C₃S, and also with Portland cements (P) of different mineralogical composition. It was found that durability of pure C₃S, steamed at 8 atm exceeds that of β -C₂S, steamed under the same conditions. At 16 atm the opposite result is obtained. On addition of sand > 10% and up to 60% durability of samples based on C₂S exceeds that of samples based on C₃S. It is noted that on steaming of P the

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RASHKOVICH, L. N.

Reaction of calcium silicates with silica in the hydro-
thermal hardening process. Yu. M. Batt, L. N. Rashko-
vich, and S. G. Danilova. Proc Acad Sci USSR,
Sect Chem 107, 33-6 (1956) English translation: see C.A.
50 (33) p. 15. L.P.

3

PM MR

RASHKOVICH, L. N.

Reaction of calcium silicates with silica during hydrothermal hardening. Yu. M. Burt, L. N. RASHKOVICH, AND S. G. DANILOVA. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 107 [4] 571-74 (1958).--Crystalline silica was reacted with dicalcium and tricalcium silicates. For tricalcium silicate, minimum strength corresponds to maximum content of α -hydrate, and maximum strength corresponds to maximum content of low-basic hydro-silicate. For dicalcium silicate (β -modification), maximum strength corresponds to maximum content of low-basic hydro-silicate. The maximum strength of products obtained from both clinker minerals corresponds to the maximum content of Ca hydrosilicate with a basicity of 0.0; the latter, in turn, depends on the amount of crystalline silica added. 4 figures, 4 references.

B.Z.K.

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PM pgm

BLOKH, O.I.; KRICHÉVER, S.S.; LEBENSON, M.Ye.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.

Noncontact safety device for deep drilling. Stan.1 instr.
32 no.8:12-14 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Drilling and boring--Safety measures)

BEYLINA; G.B.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.; KHINKUS, A.S.

Units for heating and automatic temperature control used in processing
plastics. Biul.tekh.ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.
inform. 17 ~~no.10-20-22-0~~ '64. (MIRA 18:4)

POLYAKOV, L.M. (Odessa); RASHKOVICH, M.P. (Odessa)

Special features of closed-loop speed control systems using
excitation flux changes. Elektrichestvo no.9:21-26 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MEYSTER, A.M., inzh.; RASHKOVICH, M.P., inzh.; SHKLOVSKIY, B.I., inzh.

Causes of the vibration of asynchronous motors with simultaneous
d.c. and a.c. feed. Elektrotehnika 35 no.7:32-36 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

SVIRIDENKO, Sergey Kharitonovich; BARAB-TARLE, Matus' Yelevich;
MIZHEVSKIY, Lev Leonidovich; RASHKOVICH, Mikhail Pavlovich;
SRIBNER, Leonid Andreyevich; SHNAGO, Leonid Konstantinovich;
ORLIKOV, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ROMANOV, A.I.,
inzh., red.; BYKOVSKIY, A.I., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. red.

[Program control of jig drilling machines] Programnoe upravlenie
koordinatno-sverlil'snymi stankami. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
87 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Drilling and boring machinery--Numerical control)

27142
S/121/61/000/004/002/008
D040/D113

| 1100

AUTHORS: Blokh, O. I., Rabinovich, I. Sh., and Rashkovich, M. P.

TITLE: Magnetostrictive setting-up and feeding drive for precision machine tools

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 4, 1961, 12-13

TEXT: Design and operation is described of a magnetostrictive drive suitable for micro-feed in grinders, for setting tools in diamond boring machines, and for accurate positioning of various precision machine tool mechanisms. The device ensures a pulse frequency of up to 10 per sec and feed variations from 1 to 10μ for a base of 100 mm, whilst the existing drives of this kind produce a maximum of 1 cycle per sec (Ref. 1: L. S. Akhmechet, O. I. Blokh, V. S. Shorgin, "Stanki i instrument", No. 1, 1960; Ref. 2: J. G. Robinson, G. S. Butterworth, "Electrical Manufacturing", 1957). The drive (Fig. 1) has a rod (1) of "K-64" cobalt alloy increasing its length 90 microns per 1 meter in saturated magnetic field of a coil (2), and two hydraulic membrane clamps (3) (right and left) switching on in sequence. When the system is connected to a d.c. source, the rod portion between the

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S/121/61/000/004/002/008
D040/D113

Magnetostrictive setting-up

clamps magnetizes and elongates toward the released right clamp giving a push to the servo element (4) of the machine tool. The displacement magnitude depends on the length L of the rod and the saturation of magnetic field. The right clamp closes after the rod is elongated, and the left opens and the coil winding switches off. The rod contracts to initial length, the clamps assume zero position, and the cycle repeats. A nonadjustable radial-piston hydraulic pump (Fig. 2) controls the clamps. It has two cams in different planes, one controlling two 10 mm diameter pistons (d_1) and the other two 12 mm pistons (d_2). Each d_1 piston is coupled with a d_2 , and the two piston couples are at a 45° angle to each other. Each piston couple is a separate pump of 0.5 liter/min capacity at 300 rpm shaft velocity and controls one clamp. The description includes the control circuit diagram of the system, a separate diagram showing the design of the magnetic switch with an oscillating sector-shaped core, and an oscillogram of the system operation. There are 5 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J. G. Robinson, G. S. Butterworth, "Electrical Manufacturing", 1957.

Card 2/4

KIYAZHITSKIY, Iosif Il'ich; RASHKOVICH, Mikhail Pavlovich; ORLIKOV, M.L.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; NIKIFOROVA, R.A., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.O., tekhn. red.

[Inductive converters in program controlled machine tools] Induktivnye prokhodnye preobrazovateli v stankakh s programnym
upravleniem. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 109 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Machine tools—Numerical control)

BARSHAK, N.M.; BYKOVA, Z.Ya.; KLUGMAN, I.Yu.; KNYAZHITSKIY, I.I.;
RASHKOVICH, M.P.

Induction dividing mechanisms. Stan. i instr. 27 no.11:7-8 N '56.
(Dividing engine) (MILRA 10:1)

VOLOTSENKO, P.V.; MEYSTEL', A.M.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.

Braking of asynchronous motors in machine tools jointly by direct
and alternating currents. Stan. i instr. 35 no.9:13-16 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

MEYSTER', A.M. (Odessa); RASHKOVICH, M.P. (Odessa)

Balanced dynamic braking of asynchronous short-circuited motors in machine tool drives. Elektrichestvo no.7:43-48 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

VOLOTSENKO, P.V., inzh.; KEYSTEIN, A.M., inzh.; RASHEVICH, M.P., inzh.

Braking of asynchronous short-circuited motors. Prom. energ. 19
no.8:14-18 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

A'HS 144-100-111
AUTHORS:

Barshak, N.M., Bykova, Z.Ya., Klugman, I.Yu., Knyazhitskiy,
I.I., and Rashkovich, M.P.

SOV/115-58-1-6/50

TITLE:

An Integral Method of Dividing Circles (Integral'nyy metod
deleniya okrughnosti)

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 16 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article describes a method and mechanism for precise graduating. The mechanism is actuated by electric inductance. It consists of a toothed fixed core and a toothed rotating ring (Fig. 2), each core tooth carrying an inductance coil. All coils are connected between themselves and into a phase-sensitive circuit (Fig. 3). The inductance of the indicator changes with the changing gap between the teeth on the core and on the ring when the ring rotates. The auxiliary inductance automatically returns the circuit indicator back to zero position. The mechanism is called "integral" because the inductance of the indicator equals the summary inductance of the coils. As the parts of the mechanism operate without contact, they require no precision machining. The method has been tested on a experimental "integral" device for dividing a circle into 360 parts. Even with this

Card 1/2

An Integral Method of Dividing Circles

SOV/115-58-1-6/50

experimental device which was rather inaccurately-made and had a pitch error of about 4 min, the reading error was 60 times smaller, than the mechanical production error of the parts of the measuring device. The inductance mechanism is simple and can be produced on gear shapers. There are 3 diagrams.

1. Machine tools--Design
2. Machine tools--Performance
3. Machine tools--Test results

Card 2/2

SVIRIDENKO, S.Kh.; AKHMECHET, L.S.; VOLKOV, A.A.; MEYSTER', A.M.;
MIZHEVSKIY, L.L.; POLYAKOV, L.M.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.;
SRIENER, L.A.; KHVALOV, Yu.G.; SHPIGLER, L.A.; SHRAGO,
L.K.; ORLIKOV, M.L., inzh., retsenzent; SVECHNIKOV, L.V.,
inzh., retsenzent; MATSIYEVSKIY, A.G., inzh., red.

[Elements of the automation of machine tools] Elementy
avtomatizatsii metallorezhushchikh stankov. Moskva, Mash-
giz, 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:12)

RASHKOVICH, M. P.

"Application of control of drills."

Programmed Control of Metal Cutting Machines. report presented at
All-Union Conference, Moscow, 13-16 Nov 1957
Vestnik Ak. Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 2, pp. 113-115, (author Kobrinskiy, A. Ye.)

RASHKOVICH,
BARSHAK, N.M.; BYKOVA, Z.Ya.; KLUGMAN, I.Yu.; KNYAZHITSKIY, I.I.; RASHKOVICH,
M.P.

Integral method for dividing a circle. Izm. tekhn. no.1:16-17 Ja-7
'58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Dividing engines)

MEYSTER, A.M.; PAPAIL, V.A.; KERZOV, R.G.; PASHKOVICH, M.I.

Precise stopping of machine-tool drives with asynchronous motors.
Stan. i instr. 35 no. 4:30-13 Ap '64. (MIRA 10:5)

SHAPIRO, I.I.; KHINKUS, A.S., inzh., retsenzent; RASHKOVICH, A.I.,
inzh., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, O.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Electric drive of large metal-cutting machines] Elektrepri-
vod tiazhelykh metallorezhushchikh stankov. Moskva, Mashind-
strenie, 1964. 221 p. (MIRA 17:9)

RASHKOVICH, S. L.

RASHKOVICH, S. L. Ekonomicheskie raiony Severa. 1. Petrogradsko-Muranskii Raion: Materialy narodno-khoziaistvennogo muzeia "Sever". Petrograd, Gosizdat, 1921. 48 p. (Petrogradskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva.)
NNC

DLC: Unclass.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified

RESHETNIKOV, N.S., dots.; LEVANOVA, R.V., inzh.; RASHKOVSKAYA, A.N.,
inzh.; ANTONOVA, G.P., tekhnik; ANIKIYENKO, O.M., tekhnik;
PINSKAYA, M.Z., red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Album of working drawings of basic parts and units of the ZIL-
157 automobile] Al'bom rabochikh chertezhei osnovnykh detalei i
uzlov avtomobilja ZIL-157. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Pt.1. [Motor
of the ZIL-157] Dvigatel' ZIL-157. 1961. 118 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Khimki. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut me-
khanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Nachal'nik
laboratorii tipovoy tekhnologii remonta mashin i organizatsii re-
montnykh predpriyatiy otdeleniya remonta lesozagotovitel'nogo obo-
rudovaniya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta me-
khanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Reshetnikov).
(Motortrucks—Design and construction)

RESHETNIKOV, N.S., dotsent; LEVANOVA, R.V., inzh.; RASHKOVSKAYA, A.N.,
inzh.; KHAZOV, I.I., inzh.; ANTONOVA, G.P., tekhnik; ANIKIYENKO,
O.M., tekhnik; KORESHKOVA, V.I., tekhnik; KROTOVA, T.N., tekhnik;
BIRYUKOVA, V.N., tekhnik; GOROKHOV, M.G., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA,
N.L., tekhn.red.

[Album of working drawings of parts and units of MAZ-200 and
MAZ-501 trucks] Al'bom rabochikh chertezhei detalei i uzlov
avtomobilei MAZ-200 i MAZ-501. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Pts.2-3.
1960. 319 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhan-
zatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Nachal'nik labora-
torii tipovoy tekhnologii remonta mashin i organizatsii remontnykh
predpriyatii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Reshetnikov).
(Motortrucks—Equipment and supplies)

RESHETNIKOV, N.S., dots.; LEVANOVA, R.V., inzh.; RASHKOVSKAYA, A.N., inzh.;
ANTONOVA, G.P., tekhnik; ANIKIYENKO, O.M., tekhnik; KORESHKOVA, V.I.
tekhnik; KROTOVA, T.N., tekhnik; BIRYUKOVA, V.N., tekhnik; PAVLYUKOVA,
S.N., tekhnik; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Album of working drawings of parts and units of the TDT-60 tractor]
Al'bom rabochikh chertezhei detalei i uzlov traktora TDT-60. Moskva,
Goslesbumizdat. Pt.2. [Xcept the motor] Krome dvigatelia. 1959. 388 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Khimki. tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniza-
tsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Laboratoriya tipovoy
tekhnologii remonta lesozagotovitel'nogo oborudovaniya i organizatsii
remontnykh predpriyatiy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo in-
stituta mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for all
except Levanova, Parakhina).

(Tractors—Design and construction)

RASHKOVSKAYA, M.I.

Peripheral lymph nodes in clinical aspects of primary tuberculosis
in children and their significance in diagnosis. Pediatrilia no.3:
88 My-Je '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - professor
G.Ye.Ostroverkhov)
(LYMPHATICS) (TUBERCULOSIS--DIAGNOSIS)

PASHKOVSKAYA, M. I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Case of progressive myositis ossificans. Sov. med. 19 no.11:80-81 N 155.
(MIRA 9:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav.-dotsent I. A. Bystritskiy) Kurskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. G. Ye. Ostroverkhov)
(MYOSITIS OSSIFICANS,
progressive, case report)

RASHEKOVSKAYA, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Xanthomatosis ossium in a 4 1/2-year old child. Pediatrilia 39 no.2:
82-83 Mr-Ap '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra pediatrii (zav. - dotsent I.A.Bystritskiy) Kurskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.Ye.Ostroverkhov)
(LIPOIDOSIS, in infant and child,
xanthomatosis of cranium. (Rus))
(CRANIUM, diseases,
xanthomatosis, in child (Rus))

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.

Drying of pastelike materials and solutions in a fluidized bed. Khim.prom. no.11:836-B38 ■ '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Drying apparatus)
(Fluidization)

LEPILIN, V.N.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; ROMANKOV, P.G.

Some aspects of adsorption and desorption in a fluidized bed of
the adsorbent. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.12:2664-2671 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Adsorption) (Desorption)

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; BABENKO, V.Ye.; GOL'TSIKER, A.D.

Drying apparatus for carrying out processes in a fluidized bed. Khim.prom. no.11:822-827 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Drying apparatus)
(Fluidization)

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; SINEL'NIKOVA, L.L.

Drying of some polymeric materials in a fluidized bed with the
air-lift method. Khim.prom. no.11:841-843 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

FROLOV, V.F.; ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.

Drying of free-flowing materials in a multisectional apparatus
with fluidized beds. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 4:824-831
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

ROMANKOV, Petr Grigor'yevich; RASHKOVSKAYA, Nataliya Borisovna;

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001

[Fluidized bed drying; theory, design and calculations]
Sushka v kipiaschchem sloe; teoriia, konstruktsii, raschet.
Leningrad, Izd-vo "Khimiia," 1964. 287 p. (MIRA 17:8)

SHI YAN'-FU [Shih Yen-fu]; ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKIY, N.B.

Drying process in a fluidized bed. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.3:
530-536 Mr '62. (Fluidization) (Drying) (MIRA 15:4)

ROMANKOV, P.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
YABLONSKIY, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEREZOVSKAYA, Z.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Drying of a pastelike copper-nickel catalyst in a fluidized
bed. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.7:10-13 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni
Lensoveta.

(Nickel catalysts—Drying)
(Fluidization)

MANUCHAROV, Aleksandr Bagratovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; RASI-ZADE,
Shamil A. ogly; BYSTRITSKIY, Vladimir Yefimovich; POLAD-ZADE, G.,
red.; AKHMEDOV, S., tekhn. red.

[Improving the quality of animal husbandry and developing the
Caucasian Brown cattle breed in Azerbaijan] Kachestvennoe uluch-
shenie skotovodstva i sozdanie kavkazskoi buroi porody skota v
Azerbaidzhane. Baku, Aernewsr, 1962. 237 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Azerbaijan—Cattle breeding)

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA N.B.; GOL'TSIKER, A.D.; BABENKO, V.Ye.

Fluid-bed dryers for polymeric materials. Plast.massy no.12:41-46
'63. (MIRA 17:2)

KUTSAKOVA, V.Ye.; ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.

Some kinetic regularities of the process of drying in a
fluidized bed. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2217-2224
O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

KASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.

ROMANKOV, P.G.; NOZDROVSKIY, A.S.; SIL'MAN, A.I.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.;
BIRZOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Separation of finely dispersed, difficultly filterable suspensions
in centrifuges of the sedimentation type. Khim. prom. no.8:480-
1486 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Colloids) (Centrifuges)

Rashkovskaya, N.B.

64-8-8/12

AUTHORS: Romankov, P. G., Nozdrovskiy, A. S.,
Sil'man, A. I., Rashkovskaya, N. B.,
Berezovskaya, Z. A.

TITLE: Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions in
Precipitating-type Centrifuges
(Razdeleniye tonkodispersnykh plokh
fil'truyushchikhsya suspensiy na tsentrifugakh
osaditel'nogo tipa).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 32-38
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the results are given of the proving of some types of separation centrifuges in operation with suspensions of the azodyes, i. e. of the direct black 3 and of the acid blue black, as well as with suspensions of the iron- and cobalt hydroxides. Investigated were:
1) yeast separators. The experiments showed that these cannot be used for a continuous separation of the suspensions from azodyes in order to obtain a paste-like sediment.
2) Centrifuge with removal of the precipitation by means of a knife. The experiments showed that this can be of certain interest since inspite of a semicontinuity of the process a

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Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions in 64-8-8/19
Precipitating-type Centrifuges

high mechanization degree of the same is obtained and an automatation of the discharge of the liquid and solid phase is possible during the operation. This centrifuge can be used only for a rough separation of the azodye suspensions.

3) The "OCH"-separator with a precipitation discharge by centrifugal force. The experiments showed that this separator is apt for the production of a dye of normal strength. The output of the same from the suspension was satisfactory. The disadvantage of the separator: it is not quite apt for the working of suspensions with high mineral salt content (more than 20%). The experiments carried out for the separation of not salted-out suspensions showed that such one can be carried out with this separator. The dyes of some types (e. g. the direct brown KX) can be separated more easily from the not salted-out suspensions than from the salted-out ones. As a rule, the concentration of the dye from the not salted-out suspensions is higher than from normal suspensions, even if the humidity content of the paste is higher before drying in the first case.

4) Separation centrifuge with a spiral discharge of the precipitation. The experiments showed that inspite of a

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Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions
in Precipitating-type Centrifuges

64-8-8/13

velocity up to 6300 U/min (separation factor 2900) no discharge of the precipitation took place. According to the reconstruction of the sample the centrifuge worked normally and the discharge took place continuously. The output amounted to from 20 up to 70 liters/min. The value of the separation factor amounted in the case of the 4 types given here to: 4600, 2100, 7200 and 4000, 1150. It was shown that in the separation of fine-disperse systems, as it is the case with the azodye suspensions the existence of separating plates is indispensable. These plates exist in the separation centrifuge with spiral discharge. This type is interesting for the industry. The construction was made by A. S. Nozdrovskiy. The present paper was carried out with the aid of following persons, or works resp.: B. A. Ikonnikov and I. T. Shkuta of the chemical works of Derbenev; testing industry enrichment factory Zhilevsk; NIIprodmash; M. V. Sizov from the chemical works of Derbenev.

There are 6 figures, 5 tables.

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Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions
in Precipitating-type Centrifuges

64-8-8/19

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

KUTSAKOVA, V.Ye.; ROMANOV, P.G.; RASIMOVSKAYA, N.N.

Some kinetic regularities of the process of spray drying in a
fluidized bed. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.10:2223-2228. 6 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni lensoveta.

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; BEREZOVSAYA, Z.A.; YABLONSKIY, P.A.

Drying some pastelike pigments in a fluidized bed. Lakokras.
mat. i ikh prim. no.6:61-64 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Leningradskogo
Soveta.
(Pigments) (Drying apparatus)

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; LEPILIN, V.N.

Fluidized bed. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn.
4 no. 2:298-302 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta.
Kafedra protsessov i apparatov.
(Fluidization)

ROMANKOV, P.G.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; BEREZOVSAYA, Z.A.

New method of drying paste-like pigments. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim.
no.3:71-74 '60. (MIR 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologiceskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Pigments—Drying)

SINEL'NIKOVA, L.L.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.

Drying of milori blue paste in a fluidized bed. Trudy LTI
no.59:81-82 '61. (MIRA 17:9)

ZABRODSKIY, S.S.; LEYZEROVICH, G.Ya.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; EL'PERIN, I.T.

All-Union seminar on the fluidized bed. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.5:
121-124 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GOLITSINSKII, A.D., RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B., ROMANOV, P.G.

Mechanism of the initial stage of fluidization in a vertical apparatus, Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1030-1035 May '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

KOZLOV, T.I., prepod.; KULINENKOVA, Ye.Ya., prepod.; KUROCHKINA, M.I.,
prepod.; LEFILIN, V.N.; MEDVEDEV, A.A.; MOSKOV, A.A.
OVECHKIN, I.Ye.; PAVLUSHENKO, I.S.; PLYUSHKIN, S.A.;
RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; ROMANKOV, P.G.; FROLOV, V.F.; YABLONSKIY,
P.A.;

[Manual on practical work in the laboratory on the processes
and apparatus of chemical technology] Rukovodstvo k prakti-
cheskim zaniatiiam v laboratorii po protsessam i apparatam
khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva,
Khimiia, 1964. 243 p. (MIRA 18:2)

L-38561-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) PC-4/Pr-4 JD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5011C45 UR/0080/64/037/010/2223/2228

AUTHOR: Kutsakova, V. Ye.; Romankov, P. G.; Rashkovskaya, N. B.

34
B

TITLE: Certain kinetic regularities of drying in a fluidized and turbulent bed

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 10, 1964, 2223-2228

TOPIC TAGS: chemical drying, chemical kinetics, polymer, chemical engineering

Abstract: A method of designing conical dryers which were successfully used in drying polydisperse materials (including polymers) is presented. In the calculation a kinetic equation was used which was obtained by generalizing experimental data on the drying of the styrene copolymers. The experiments showed that when polymers are dried in a fluidized bed the temperature of the vented air and the dried material are practically equal. Therefore the temperature of the air was assumed to be 70°. It can be concluded that conical equipment can have an efficiency equal to that of cylindrical equipment, or even higher. Orig. art. has 20 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute)

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